

POETRY.

THE PRINTER'S MISSION.

BY FREDERICK WING COLE.

To hold and trim the torch of Truth
And wave it o'er the darkened earth;
To sway the yearning heart of youth,
And give the earnest thought its birth;
Abroad upon thy way to fling,
From off thy never resting wing,
Upon the crowds that blindly grope
In blank despair, a spray of hope,—
This is thy mission to thy kind,
Thou mighty Mercury of Mind.

What though thy torch be often fed
From fane where falsehood sits enshrined;
And poison mingles with the bread
Thou givest to the hungry mind;
What though the Press prolific teems
With idle trash and skeptic dreams;
Give open field, and humbly wait
Till thou shalt see their final fate.
Truth needs to aid her giant blows,
No vantage ground above her foes.

The patient scribe struck long ago
Upon his slowly yielding race,
And iron custom felt the blow,
And after years its mark could trace.
Think not that thou shalt leave behind
Upon the Protean public mind
The image that thy choice would make—
A shape unknown to thee 'twill take—
But strike! thy arm shall help to mould
This mental mass, no longer cold.

Who sent thee forth? Thou herald ray
Of dawning brightness, which so soon
Has taught us that was far from day
Which boasting Athens thought was noon!
Was it from Faustus' brain alone
Thou hast thy being? Hast thou grown
In skill so wise, in strength so great,
To sport with fools or sway the state?
I see thy brightening path, it tends
From higher source to nobler ends.

Thou art the child of Him who brings
From man's device His own decree;
A minister of holy things
His providence will make of thee.
The Gospel Angel, far and wide
O'er earth will find thee at his side,
And while he sounds in cadence clear
His message to the heedless ear,
Thine is the mission from on high
To hold it to the steadfast eye.

Then speed the Press! It is the heart
From which the mental pulse is fed;
Then speed the Press! Its throbbings dart
Where all would else be cold and dead.
It gives a form to moral strife
And struggles of the inner life,
Where errors meet and clash and fall,
And Truth shouts triumph o'er them all,
Its weary work is all designed
By one great mind-controlling Mind.

Albany, 1844. [Democratic Review.]

THE TRAMPLED LEAF.

I saw a nation sunk in grief—
I heard a nation's wail;
And their deep-toned misery was caught
By every passing gale.
Want guarded every peasant's door,
Swept each mechanic's board;
I saw the nobles of that land
In pride and pomp rolled by;
And I read contempt for the poor man's lot
In every laughing eye.

I heard the infant's cry for bread—
The mother's piercing shriek,
And I marked the trace of famine in
The father's stricken cheek.
I saw him cast his eye to heaven,
With a stern and sad appeal,
And I knew he felt that anguish deep
Which the hopeless only feel;
Yet still the nobles of that land
In pride and pomp rolled by,
Nor less contempt for the poor man's lot
Marked every haughty eye!

The people humbly sued for bread,
But their rulers gave a stone;
And they stood 'd their sordid heads and mocked
The peasant's dying groan!
'Low rents—cheap bread,' the people cried—
'Untrammelled labor's hands!'
'Tax'd corn, high rents, low wages,' sneered
The callous ruling hands!

And the landlords of that land rolled by
To church in pomp and pride;
And the people's dying wail desisted;
And the people's power defied!

Then madness came upon the land,
'Twas the madness of despair;
Unarmed crowds went forth—to beg!
With shouts that rent the air!
And the rulers grined a ghastly smile
Of triumph and delight,
As forth their minious came to crush
The weak with armed might;
And the landlords of that land surveyed,
With bland approving eye,
The savage and the ruthless war
Of stern monopoly!

Now the council of that nation sits
Again in grave divan,
But care they aught for liberty?
Or for the rights of man!
A coxcomb's proclamations claim
Discussion fierce and strong,
But a starving nation's loud appeals
Unheeded pass along!
And still the lumberers of the earth
Contrive to hold in chains,
The nerve and sinew of the land
Throughout their wide domains.

TOMATOES.

If you wish a good crop of Tomatoes, start the seed early in March, in a hot bed, and transplant as soon as the plants are three inches high, into a moist and warm soil.—The plants four feet apart each way. As soon as they begin to branch, let there be a cheap trellis provided, in order to keep the vines and fruit from the soil. A very good trellis is made simply by inserting a few upright stakes in the ground and crossing them with common laths or "edgings" from the saw mill, or with light strips of boards, or even round poles, sufficiently firm to support the plants, and prevent their being broken by the force of the winds and rain.

REMARKS OF MR. ARCHBOLD, OF MONROE.

On presenting divers petitions for an increase in the list of article subject to taxation.

Mr. Archbold presented the petitions of ninety-nine citizens of Adams township, in the county of Monroe, praying that ALL property may be taxed according to its value, and the public expenditures reduced.

He proceeded to remark, that when it was considered, that these petitioners lived in one of the PAYING COUNTIES and not in one of the RECEIVING COUNTIES; the State having never lifted an axe or a mallet within their boundaries; and when it was further considered, that all our intolerable burthens arose from the *miscellaneous* internal improvement system, which has drained the resources of one portion of the State to pour the public treasures like a deluge into the lap of another portion, it must be admitted that the petitioners displayed a patriotic spirit of self-sacrifice and devotion to the public weal, not excelled by the spirit of seventy-six.—How long, he asked, could our abominable system of legalized plunder be maintained without wearying out the spirits of the people and sinking them to despair? The petitions manifested that such was not the case at present, and he was glad of it. Certainly no gentleman would discover any thing like repudiation in these petitions. It was all the other way.

From the Globe of March 8. MR. STONE, OF THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

But a few days since we alluded to this gentleman's British partiality, in commenting on his article so tenderly touching the vassalage to which England would reduce China, and the mode in which other nations were to be brought to recognise the modestly-asserted supremacy of a little island on one side of the globe, over a great empire on the other. Mr. Stone, we have no doubt, indulges (with thousands of his Federal friends) a sincere, filial attachment to the mother country, which swallows up mere domestic patriotism, giving way to that pride in the glory of the head of the family, which is very apt to control the sentiments as such as worship at the shrine of strong and great governments. Mr. Stone, and a great majority of the Federal party, stood up for England during the last war, any may have very honestly thought that the American offspring of Great Britain ought to be whipped out of its stubborn opposition to the parent's ambition, which was construed into subserviency to French interests.

The Federalists of Mr. Stone's stamp have one characteristic, however, which elevates them far above their present associates of the coon dynasty. The pride which exalts their minds to admit a passion for British aristocracy and glory, raises them above the base dissimulation, the vice deception, the low fraud, practised by their confederates, who stoop to take upon themselves the name and (we might add) the nature of coons. As an evidence of the superiority of the old time federalists over the new, we give the following leading article from Stone's Commercial Advertiser, of the 5th inst. No man knows better than he, what Mr. Van Buren's course was from the first to the last of the war, for they were antagonists throughout. And his political associates, in applying to him for information, certainly could not have found one better qualified to give it, except that he was too conscientious to falsify and pervert his knowledge to suit the objects of coonery. We give his reply to the interrogatories put to him in regard to Mr. Van Buren's course during the war. The facts, as he stated them, utterly extinguish the false glosses which his party put on Mr. Van Buren's course at the hour of his entering public life, and throughout the eventful period immediately succeeding, in which he acted a part so conspicuous.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser. POLITICAL HISTORY.

The Northern mail brings us the following letter of inquiry, to which we shall reply with all the frankness and sincerity demanded by the occasion:

Avon, Livingston city, N. Y. Feb. 24, 1844.

Wm. L. Stone, Esq.: Sir: For the purpose of settling a subject of debate among some friends, who agreed to refer the matter to you, allow me to inquire what were the opinions and conduct of Martin Van Buren in the early stages of the war of 1812, touching the policy of the war? On what grounds did he support De Witt Clinton for the Presidency, in opposition to Mr. Madison? And what were Mr. Clinton's views in relation to the war and its continuance?

We believe Mr. Clinton to have been the peace candidate, and that Mr. Van Buren supported him on that ground.

Will you have the kindness to set us right, either by answering it in the Commercial Advertiser, or by letter?

If by letter, we will not regard it as intended for publication. Your answers to the above will much oblige many Whig friends.

I am, very respectfully,

ISAAC WELLS.

ANSWER.

"We prefer giving a public answer to the foregoing communication, made, we doubt not, in good faith, for several reasons. Principal among these is the strong desire we have that justice should be done to all men, and we think that Mr. Van Buren has not been fairly dealt by in the matters referred to. It is true, that Mr. Van Buren was one of the early supporters of Mr. Clinton for the office of President, in the year 1812, in opposition to Mr. Madison; that he took part in the Republican legislative caucus at which Mr. C. was first nominated. That caucus was held, and that nomination was made, on the 28th of May, nearly a month before the declaration of war. The elections in this State were then held in April, and the political year commenced on the first Monday in July. Mr. Van Buren had been chosen to the Senate in April, but was not, of course, a member of the legislature that made the nomination. His Senatorial term commenced on the first Monday of July; and he first took his seat at the extra session held in November, to choose the Presidential electors.

"Furthermore, it is also true that Mr. Clinton became the candidate of 'the peace party.' Yet it is not true that he was originally nominated as such, or that Mr. Van Buren, after taking his seat in the legislature, supported him as such. He (Mr. C.) was, in fact, driven into that position by the force of circumstances; and it is no more than justice to Mr. Van Buren to say that after Mr. Clinton became identified with the peace party, as his candidate, his support of him became languid. Indeed we have reason to believe that he thenceforward threw his influence, as far as he

could do so, considering the previous commitment of the legislative caucus, which he held to be binding upon the party, in behalf of Mr. Madison. The truth is, Mr. Clinton was never nominated or supported as an opponent to the war, but directly the reverse. He was thus nominated and supported expressly upon the ground the crisis demanded a more vigorous arm at the helm of state than Mr. Madison's.

"The war had not been actually declared, it is true, but every intelligent man saw that it was inevitable, and very near; and it was feared, as the result proved, that under Mr. Madison's administration it would be feebly conducted. Believing thus, that the times demanded an executive of greater energy and force of character, the attention of many patriotic men of both political parties was directed elsewhere than to Virginia for a candidate, and from the high intellectual qualities of Mr. Clinton, and the acknowledged energy of his character, it was conceived that he would prosecute the impending contest with greater vigor, and bring it to a more speedy and honorable close than could be done by Mr. Madison.

"This was the ground upon which he was nominated, and upon which he was supported by Mr. Van Buren, and such of the old Republican party as adhered to him through the contest. As to the opinions and conduct of Mr. Van Buren in the early stages of the war, we have reason to know that they were not exactly in harmony with the majority of the people of this State, even of his own party, at the time; for it must here be borne in mind, that a very decided majority of the Representatives in Congress from the State of N. York; by Obadiah German in the Senate at their head; voted against the declaration of war; not, however, that they held the contest to be unjust, but they believed the country wholly unprepared for war at the time, and consequently that the declaration was inexpedient. Such, probably, were the original views of Mr. Van Buren—such, certainly, were the views of Mr. Clinton.

"But, the war having been declared, it is due to Mr. Van Buren to say, that no public man in the State supported it more thoroughly, heartily, and zealously throughout than he did. Such, we know, is not the received opinion in many parts of the country, especially in the distant States; and we frequently see attempts making, in the presses opposed to him, to render him unpopular by charging him with opposition to the war itself, as well as to Mr. Madison. But the charge is untrue."

"Many of our political friends will scowl upon us, we know, for our frankness on this occasion. But we care not for that. Justice to all men is our maxim, and we wish not to beat even Mr. Van Buren by falsehood. We have indeed, truth enough at our command to do that with."

In Hammond's political history of New York, we find Mr. Stone's statement fully corroborated in this passage:

"A large majority, if not all the members of the N. York Legislative Caucus, which nominated Mr. Clinton for the Presidency, were ardent in support of the war measures pursued by the National Government, and many of them were dissatisfied with the sluggish movements and inactivity of Mr. Madison. I presume one reason why they preferred Mr. Clinton to Mr. Madison, was, because they believed the former would pursue the war against Great Britain with more efficiency and more energy than the latter, but they had not the most distant idea of separating themselves from the great Republican party in the State or Nation. At any rate, I know this to have been the feelings of Mr. Clinton's Republican friends in the country. I can have no doubt that Mr. Van Buren entertained similar impressions. Besides, he was not a member of the Legislature which nominated Mr. Clinton. He only saw, in the result of that Caucus, an expression of the wishes of the Republican party on a given question. Was he wrong in attempting, in good faith, to carry those wishes into effect?"

From this, it will be seen, that before the war, and in view of its approach, the Democracy of New York had nominated De Witt Clinton as its candidate for the Presidency, to give vigor to it; that Mr. Van Buren found him nominated by his party when he came into the Senate of the State in November following and was called on to vote for Presidential Electors (then chosen by the State Legislature); and that he voted for the electors nominated by the Democracy in behalf of Clinton, and against those nominated by the Federal party. He had in fact (if he voted at all) no alternative but to vote for the Clintonian Democratic Electors or the Federal Ticket; because, as a majority of each House alone had the power, under the Constitution, to nominate Electors, and Mr. Madison had a majority in neither branch, no ticket in his favor was presented for a choice. This passage in Hammond's political history explains this point:

"The parties in the legislature, as to numbers, stood as follows—in the Senate there were nine Federalists, four Madisonian and nineteen Clintonian Republicans; in the assembly there were fifty-eight Federalists, twenty-two Madisonian and twenty-nine Clintonian Republicans. The Federalists could and did nominate Federal Electors in the Assembly, and the Republicans nominated Clintonian Electors in the Senate. This state of things, it will be seen, would compel the Madisonians on joint ballot to vote either for Clintonian or Federal Electors, or not at all."

From this, it will be seen that Mr. Van Buren differed from the majority in his State, which had returned a House of Representatives against the war, that he supported Mr. Clinton, who had been selected before the declaration of war, by that portion of the Democracy which supposed his greater energy would be found essential to impart vigor in preparing for, and in vindicating it; that, the moment Mr. Clinton was seen to flag in support of the war, and make approaches to the peace party, Mr. Van Buren's support of him 'became languid; and he threw his influence, as far as he could do so, considering the previous commitment of the legislative caucus, which he held to be binding upon the party, in behalf of Mr. Madison; and finally, we have the testimony of one of Mr. Van Buren's most uncompromising opponents, (the editor of the Commercial Advertiser, when called on as witness by his own friends,) that no man supported the war 'more thoroughly, heartily, and zealously, than he did.'

The fact is, that Mr. Van Buren fought the battle in the General Assembly of New York against the Federal majority in the House, and against the ablest and most experienced debaters (Elisha Williams and others) which that party ever boasted in the State. He wrote all the great manifestoes of the Democratic party, which rallied the yeomanry of the State in support of the general government, in despite of the weight of the representative authority. His speeches, not only before the House

but before the committees, brought multitudes in attendance to listen to the arguments and weigh the great measures he advocated, but which were, at first, defeated by the Federal majority. Among these, was an immense loan on the part of the State to support the general government. The consequence of his extraordinary efforts, not only as a public speaker but public writer, (although it was his first appearance as a public man,) was the defeat of the Federalists in the elections, and the transfer of the reins of Legislative power to the Democratic Party. This achieved, Mr. Van Buren proposed his celebrated measure called the conscription—and which, indeed, approached very nearly that great measure of public safety of the French Republic—that put the whole physical force of the State at the command of the Government, when beleaguered by the coalition of foreign monarchs prepared to march on the capital. The result of Mr. Van Buren's efforts tended directly to throw the whole weight of the Empire State into the field against the invader; and this had as happy an influence in the North as the spirit infused by General Jackson's prowess in the South. What must be thought of a party, which, with a full knowledge that Mr. Van Buren's patriotic career began with devoting his utmost energy to the country in its last struggle with Great Britain, could circulate a forged resolution, purporting to have been prepared by him, and passed by his influence, denouncing the war at the onset with all the art and plausibility practised by the Tories of the Hartford Convention.

(From the Albany Atlas.)

MR. VAN BUREN AND THE WAR.

Of all the forms of falsehood which the hostility of the Whigs to Mr. Van Buren has assumed, that which attempts to connect him with opposition to the last war, is at once the most impudent and basest.

The fabricators of this charge would hardly dare to utter it aloud in this State. It would be rebuked at once by thousands of the brave men who participated in that contest, and who still gratefully remember the services which Mr. Van Buren rendered to it and to them. Yet, it is sometimes basely insinuated by the more profligate of the Whig press abroad.

Fortunately for himself now, fortunately for the country then, Mr. Van Buren occupied a conspicuous position in this State during the whole of the war. He was the counsellor, the supporter and the friend of Governor Tompkins, and as Senator was regarded as the exponent of the views of that patriotic Chief Magistrate. This the maligners of Mr. Van Buren know. They know that every intelligent man in his own party is acquainted with this. But they count upon the unrelenting bitterness with which Federalism has pursued Mr. Van Buren for his participation in that war, for countenance to any calumny they may aim at him. The remnants of Hartford Conventionism, which have been again gathered together, in sectional hostility to the rest of the Union, by the sound of Mr. Clay's protective bugle, and of whom Daniel Webster continues to be the recognized sub-leader, are content that Mr. Van Buren should suffer for his pretended connection with their all but treasonable hostility to the war, for the sake of punishing his actual and effectual hostility to them and their designs.

A correspondent of the Bay State Democrat meets the imputation of these libellers with the following facts:

"When war was declared, in June, 1812, Mr. Van Buren was in the Senate of New York.

"In November, 1812, the legislature met, and Mr. Van Buren, one of the committee for that purpose, wrote a reply to the Governor's speech, fully sustaining the declaration of war.

"When that reply was under discussion, he voted against proposed amendments, condemning the war.

"In March, 1813, he made a report in the Senate, laudatory of our brave navy.

"He voted for a resolution authorizing the Comptroller to subscribe \$500,000 to a loan proposed by the General Government as means for carrying on the war. At this time, the Federal Whigs of Boston and throughout New England, were throwing every obstacle in the way of this loan, but of this I will speak in another communication.

"Mr. Van Buren was the author of the eloquent appeal to the people of New York, by the Democratic members of the Legislature in support of the war.

"At the close of the session, on the 14th of April 1814, Mr. Van Buren addressed a large and general meeting at Albany, with great energy and effect; and, in conclusion, presented a preamble and resolutions eloquent in defence of the war.

"At an extra session of the Legislature, held in the fall of the disastrous year 1814, Mr. Van Buren was again the author of an eloquent reply to the speech of Gov. Tompkins, full of devotion to the rights, interests and honor of his country.

"This first step was followed up by an ardent support of efficient war measures, among which was an act to raise and put at the disposition of the General Government for two years, an army of twelve thousand men. This act was not only supported, but originally drawn up by Mr. Van Buren.

"In February, 1815, Mr. Van Buren drew up the resolutions adopted by the Legislature of New York, approving with enthusiasm of the conduct of the illustrious patriot, Gen. Jackson, and his brave army, in the defence of New Orleans.

"In the same month he drew up a report recommending in the Legislature, a loan of \$350,000 to the general Government, to pay the militia, which had been discharged from the service without compensation in consequence of the exhausted condition of the National Treasury."

FRIGHTFUL SCENE WITH A LEOPARD.

The Baltimore Patriot of Saturday evening says: The Equestrian company now performing at Front street Theatre, as has been their frequent custom, passed through several streets yesterday afternoon, with a band of music, and their troop of horses. Accompanying them was Herr Dreisbach, in a carriage, having with him one of his leopards. The party stopped at Dix & Fogg's Fountain Inn, Light street, to partake of refreshments, Herr Dreisbach taking with him his leopard. On coming out, Herr Dreisbach had the leopard under his right arm. When nearing the door, he was encountered by a crowd of boys, whose ungovernable curiosity led them to see the animal. In the crowd, just as the lion tamer had stepped upon the pavement, a boy about 13 years of age, named John Quinn, son of Charles Quinn, residing in Saratoga Street was thrown against the leopard by some of his companions. It caught him with his paw, and in an instant grasped the little fellow's head firmly in its jaws. Dreisbach, with great nerve and firmness, immediately thrust his hand

into the leopard's mouth, thrusting it down his throat, and by means of distending its tongue caused the animal to release its hold. The boy received a severe wound on the cheek, about three inches in length, and depth nearly to the bone, besides one or two other wounds on the head. He was taken to the office of Dr. McLaughlin, who dressed the wounds, which are not considered dangerous, although very painful.

The leopard appeared perfectly furious and determined on making sure of its prey. Dreisbach called for a knife, when endeavoring to subdue his pet, and intended to take its life, but it had let go its hold before an instrument could be handed him. The keeper deserves credit for his presence of mind in this encounter, but we hesitate not to speak in condemnation of taking such beasts of prey, uncaged and unchained, through the public streets of a crowded city.

Dreisbach was afterwards arrested on the charge of an assault on the boy above mentioned, by means of the animal in question, and held to \$500 bail to appear the next morning. On Saturday morning it was decided by Justice Shaeffer, that bail could not be entertained until he could learn more definitely the tendency of the boy's wounds. The lion-tamer was therefore committed to prison.—Dreisbach had his hand very badly bitten, and suffers much from the wounds.

THE AGRICULTURIST.



EFFECTS OF SOAKING SEEDS IN CHEMICAL SOLUTIONS.

I steeped various seeds in sulphate, nitrate, and muriate of ammonia, in nitrate of soda and potash, and in combination of these, and in all cases the results were highly favorable. For example, seeds of wheat steeped in sulphate of ammonia, on the 5th of July, had, by the 10th of August, the last day of the show, filled into nine, ten, and eleven stems of nearly equal vigor; while seeds of the same sample, unprepared and sown at the same time, in the same soil, had not filled into more than two, three, and four stems. I prepared the various mixtures from above specified salts, exactly neutralized, and then added from eight to twelve measures of water. The time of steeping varied from 50 to 94 hours, at a temperature of about 60 degrees Fahrenheit. I found however, that barley does not succeed so well if steeped beyond 60 hours. Rye grass and other graminaceous seeds, do with steeping from 16 to 20 hours, and clovers from 8 to 10, but not more; for, being bilobate, they are apt to swell too much and burst. The very superior specimens of tall oats, averaging 160 grains on each stem, and eight available stems from each seed, were prepared from sulphate of ammonia. The specimens of barley were prepared from nitrate of ammonia; they had an average of 10 available stems, and each stem an average of 34 grains to the ear. The other specimens of oats which were next the most prolific, were from muriate of ammonia, and the promiscuous specimens of oats were from nitrates of soda and potash; strong, numerous in stems, (some having not less than 52) and not so tall as either the preparations from the sulphate or muriate of ammonia.—Mr. Campbell, in the Transactions of the Highland Society.

FOOD AND PASTURE FOR COWS.

In the same animal, says Johnston in his Lectures, the quantity of milk, is known to be greatly influenced by the kind of food. This is best understood in the neighborhood of large towns where the profit of the dairyman is dependent upon the quantity, rather than upon the quality of his milk. Hence the value of high succulent foods—of the grass of irrigated meadows—of mashed and steamed food—of brewer's grain—of turnips, potatoes, and beets and of other similar vegetable productions, which contain much water, intimately mixed with nutritive matter, and tend both to aid in the production of milk and to increase its quantity.

FOOD FOR POULTRY.

Mix a little chalk on calcined eggshells, with the food that you give to your poultry, and they will lay twice the quantity of eggs they laid before.

QUICK ANSWER.

"How long have you been gone?" inquired a master of a young apprentice, lately, upon his return from an errand.

"About as long as I went, sir, about four feet six!" was the fearfully short reply.

PLOUGHS & PLOYS.



The Subscriber has just received at his shop in

WOODSFIELD,

a large assortment of PLOUGHS of various patterns. Also a general assortment of PLOUGH POINTS, consisting in part of the following:

HORNET'S Nos. 4 and 5,

Improved Bull.

CRANES Nos. 3 and 5 EVANS' Patent,

TRUE AMERICAN,

Patent Lever No. 8,

Self-Sharpners No. 4,

all which he will sell at reduced prices for cash.

The Subscriber still continues to carry on

BLACKSMITHING,

in all its various branches at his shop in Woodsfield; where waggons will be ironed to order, and iron for same furnished on terms to suit the times.

JEREMIAH OKEY.

March 15, 1844.

PROSPECTUS OF THE SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY A weekly Journal, TO BE PUBLISHED IN WOODSFIELD, OHIO.

By JAMES R. MORRIS.

In assuming the control of a public Journal, custom renders it necessary, that the Editor should point out the course he intends to pursue. In accordance with this usage, he will briefly say, that he intends to advocate the measures of the Democratic Party; and that he will inscribe on his banner, as the voice of Ohio, the name of MARTIN VAN BUREN, for President of the United States, (subject to the decision of a National Convention,) and the name of DAVID TOD, as the Democratic Candidate for Governor of Ohio. In doing this, the Editor flatters himself, that he meets the approbation of the Democracy of Monroe County.

In addition to the most important News of the day, both Foreign and Domestic, the paper will contain the usual entertaining and instructive variety. One object, which the Editor will keep constantly in view, and of which he hopes never to lose sight, will be to guard the interest of the Farmers, Mechanics, and Working men generally, in relation to their rights and the duties they owe to themselves and posterity.

The Congressional and Legislative news will be given in the proper season; and all laws affecting township officers will be published, each year, before they arrive for distribution.

The Editor has at a considerable expense, purchased a new printing press and materials, and therefore asks that his feeble exertions to please and inform the public, may be met by a corresponding liberality on the part of his fellow-citizens, who are the friends of LIBERTY AND EQUAL RIGHTS.

TERMS.

"THE SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY" will be issued on Friday of each week, on an imperial sheet at \$1.50 a year, in advance; \$2.00 if paid within six months, \$2.50 if paid within the year, and \$3.00 if payment be delayed till the expiration of the year.

No paper will be discontinued, except at the option of the Editor, until all arrears are paid.

All communications sent by mail, must be post paid.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Bank Note Table.

OHIO.	
Bank of Exchange, Cincinnati,	failed
Bank of Cincinnati,	failed
Bank of the United States Branch, Cincinnati and White water canal Co.	failed
Cincinnati Banking and Loan office,	failed
Consolidated Banking Company,	failed
Farmer's and Mechanic's bank,	failed
Miami Exporting Company,	failed
Ohio and Cincinnati Loan Office,	failed
Otis Arnold & Company's Checks,	failed
Fiatt (J. H.) & Company's Bank,	failed
Bank of Circleville (new bank) chartered in 1818,	failed
Bank of Hamilton, Hamilton,	failed
Bank of Gallipolis, Gallipolis,	failed
Bank of Steubenville, Steubenville,	failed
Bank of Mansfield, Mansfield,	failed
Bank of Sandusky Bay, L. Sandusky	failed
Western Banking Company,	failed
Bank of West Union, West Union,	failed
Canal Bank, Middletown,	failed
Commercial Bank of E. Erie, Cleveland	failed
Commercial Bank of Scioto, Portsmouth	failed
Farmer's Bank of Canton, Canton,	failed
Farmer's Bank of New Salem, N. Salem,	failed
Farmer's & Mechanics Bank Chillicothe,	failed
Franklin Silk Company,	failed
German Bank of Wooster, Wooster,	failed
Geauga Insurance Company, Painesville,	failed
Granville Alexandria Soc. Granville,	failed
Goshen, Wilmington & Company Colum-	failed
bus Turnpike Company,	failed
Hamilton and Rossville Manufacturing Co.	failed
Jefferson Bank, New Salem,	failed
Kirtland Safety Society, Bank of Kirtland	failed
Lebanon Miami Banking Co. Lebanon,	failed
Lancaster Ohio Bank, Lancaster,	failed
Maumee Insurance Company,	failed
Manhattan Bank, Manhattan,	failed
Monroe Falls Manufacturing Company	failed
Miami Exporting Co. Branch, Cumeaut,	failed
Owl Creek Bank, Mount Vernon,	failed
Orphans' Institute Bank, Fulton,	failed
Ohio Rail Road Company, Richmond,	failed
Jobena Banking Company, Urbana,	failed
Washington Bank, Washington,	failed
Western Reserve Farmer's banking	failed
Company, in Brighton,	failed
Zanesville Canal & Man. Co. Zanesville	failed